

INHIBITION OF CHOLESTEROL DEPOSITION IN LIVERS OF MICE FED PHYTOSTEROLS IN SHORT-TERM EXPERIMENTS. M. Katz, I. Bartov, P. Budowski and A. Bondi (Dept. of Animal Nutr. and Agr. Biochem., Faculty of Agr., Hebrew Univ., Rehovot, Israel). *J. Nutr.* 100, 1141-48 (1970). The purpose of the present investigation was to compare the cholesterol-interfering effectiveness of campesterol, β -sitosterol, stigmasterol and ergosterol. Soy sterols at a level of 1.0% of the diet prevented the accumulation of cholesterol in the livers of growing mice fed 0.5% cholesterol over a period of 12 days. In the absence of dietary cholesterol, soy sterols did not affect liver values consistently. Elevated plasma cholesterol values resulted from feeding cholesterol, soy sterols, or a mixture of both. When the test period was reduced to less than 5 days, soy sterols lost part of their effectiveness in preventing elevated liver cholesterol concentrations in cholesterol-fed mice. Comparison of the effects of several phytosterols in preventing the deposition of cholesterol in mice livers in a 5-day test period showed that β -sitosterol exhibited the greatest activity, followed by stigmasterol. Ergosterol and campesterol were relatively less effective.

EFFECTS OF A PHENOLIC ETHER, SU-13437, ON SERUM CHOLESTEROL, TRIGLYCERIDE, AND TRANSAMINASE LEVELS OF HUMAN SUBJECTS. C. H. Duncan and M. M. Best. *Circulation* 42, 859-65 (1970). The hypolipidemic activity of the phenolic ether, 2-methyl-2-(p-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-naphthyl)-phenoxy)-propionic acid (Su-13437, Ciba) has been studied in 10 hypercholesterolemic patients. The patients were studied at 3-week intervals during 30 weeks of placebo administration and a 30-week period of treatment with Su-13437, 400 mg daily. Individual mean serum total cholesterol during administration of placebo ranged from 255 to 609 mg/100 ml and during treatment from 187 to 493, the mean reduction being 22%. Five of the subjects were also hypertriglyceridemic, with individual mean levels of triglycerides during placebo periods ranging from 159 to 1247 mg/

100 ml. During treatment with Su-13437 mean triglyceride levels of these five patients ranged from 81 to 314 mg/100 ml, a mean reduction of 51%. The drug was well tolerated and its only effect on the hematologic and biochemical tests for possible toxicity was an increase in SGOT and SGPT levels in two patients, the levels being maximal between the sixth and ninth weeks of drug administration and returning later toward pretreatment values despite continuation of Su-13437.

APPLICATION OF THE TEMPERATURE-JUMP TECHNIQUE TO THE STUDY OF PHOSPHOLIPID DISPERSIONS. G. G. Hammes and D. E. Tallman (Dept. of Chem., Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y. 14850). *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 92, 6042-45 (1970). Temperature-jump experiments performed on suspensions of phosphatidylserine vesicles (liposomes) reveal a relaxation process having a phospholipid concentration dependent relaxation time. The addition of calcium ions or cholesterol to the suspensions has little or no effect on the relaxation time. Furthermore, liposomes which have been osmotically shrunk in sucrose give rise to relaxation times which are identical, within experimental error, with those obtained with osmotically swollen liposomes. The relaxation time exhibits a dependence upon the length of the sonication time of the liposome stock solutions, and the rate is considerably reduced upon addition of polylysine to the suspensions. Although a definite mechanism cannot be established, a simple mechanism consistent with all of the data is a conformational change within liposome aggregates, with the rate of the change being dependent on the size of the aggregate.

KETONE BODY AND FATTY ACID METABOLISM IN SHEEP TISSUES. Patricia P. Koundakjian and A. M. Snoswell (Dept. of Agr. Biochem., Waite Agr. Res. Inst., Univ. Adelaide, Glen Osmond,

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Call for Nominations for Eighth AOCS \$2,500 Award in Lipid Chemistry

Sponsored by Applied Science Laboratories

In April 1964 the Governing Board of the American Oil Chemists' Society established an Award in Lipid Chemistry under the sponsorship of the Applied Science Laboratories Inc., State College, Pennsylvania. Previous awards were presented as follows: Erich Baer, August 1964; Ernest Klenk, October 1965; H.E. Carter, October 1966; Sune Bergstrom, October 1967; Daniel Swern, October 1968; H.J. Dutton, October 1969 and E.P. Kennedy, September 1970.

The award consists of \$2,500 accompanied by an appropriate certificate. It is now planned that the eighth award will be presented at the AOCS Fall Meeting in Atlantic City, Oct. 2-6, 1971.

Canvassing Committee Appointees

Policies and procedures governing the selection of award winners have been set forth by the AOCS Governing Board. An Award Nomination Canvassing Committee has been appointed. Its membership is R.J. Sims, Chairman; W.P. Gible, L.H. Widemann, D.L. Berner and T.J. Weiss. The function of this committee is to solicit nominations for the eighth award. Selection of the award winner will be made by the Award Committee whose membership will remain anonymous.

Rules

The rules prescribe that nominees shall have been responsible for the accomplishment of original research

in lipid chemistry and must have presented the results thereof through publication of technical papers of high quality. Preference will be given to individuals who are actively associated with research in lipid chemistry and who have made fundamental discoveries that affect a large segment of the lipid field. For award purposes, the term "lipid chemistry" is considered to embrace all aspects of the chemistry and biochemistry of fatty acids, of naturally occurring and synthetic compounds and derivatives of fatty acids, and of compounds that are related to fatty acids metabolically, or occur naturally in close association with fatty acids or derivatives thereof. The award will be made without regard for national origin, race, color, creed or sex.

Letters of nomination together with supporting documents must be submitted in octuplicate to R.J. Sims, General Foods Corp., Technical Center, White Plains, N.Y., before the deadline date of April 15, 1971. The supporting documents shall consist of professional biographical data, including a summary of the nominee's research accomplishments, a list of his publications, the degrees he holds, together with the names of the granting institutions, and the positions held during his professional career. There is no requirement that either the nominator or the nominee be a member of the American Oil Chemists' Society.

Remember the DEADLINE, April 15, 1971